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Twenty-three acts are given, from the "Acknowledgments of Written Instruments Act" in 1892 to the "Fraudulent Conveyance Act of 1918." Each act has an introductory historical note, a table giving the corresponding sections of the act as adopted in each state, and is separately indexed at the end of the book. The Negotiable Instruments Act and the Sales Act have the most numerous citation of cases. Practicing lawyers will find these citations of great value for ready reference; and law students will find the book helpful both for its references and the collection of the various Uniform Acts in one volume.

A HISTORY OF POLITICAL THEORIES. FROM ROUSSEAU TO SPENCER. By WILLIAM A. DUNNING. New York: THE MACMILLAN CO. 1920. pp. ix, 446.

This is the third in the series of books on the history of political theories by the dean of the American scholars on this subject, and brings the subject down to about 1880, the purpose of this stopping place being merely "to bring the history to an end while it is still history, and thus save the author from the temptation to deal with ideas that cannot, in the nature of things, be seen yet in their true perspective." It takes us through the *a priori* thinking of Rousseau, discusses the rise of economic and juristic science, the American and the French Revolutions, theories of conservatism and reaction, the English Utilitarians, theories of constitutional government, nationalism in theory and practice, sociitarian political theory, and concludes with a brief chapter on the general course of political theory,—showing how in "twenty-three centuries the movement of thought has but swung full circle." In Greece, the various dogmas of political theory and law were in conflict, just as they were in the nineteenth century, and still are.

"Political theory during the nineteenth century was devoted largely to the task of adjusting the conceptions of authority and liberty so as to escape the dilemma of the anarchists. . . . Finally society as an entity comprehending the whole range of human relationships, was declared to be the holder and distributor of authority over all." (page 442).

Short references to the opinions of theorists on law are given in many cases, and will appeal to the lawyer who is interested in the broader phases of legal history and philosophy. Rousseau believed a law to be "a resolution of the whole people for the whole people, touching a matter that concerns all" (page 29). Austin, like Bentham, in restricting the science of jurisprudence to "positive law" defines law as "an expression of will by a determinate being that a certain course of conduct come to pass, failing which, an evil will come upon one who deviates from that course" (page 225). And so with others. The section on "The Legalists" (page 71) gives an interesting critical analysis of Blackstone's place in the history of political theory, with some reference to the more important cases of the "ramshackle logic" in his preliminary philosophy.